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Glad Guide

*Describing a few
of the world's Glad
beauties, also their
culture and care*



Grown By

The Foss Heaton Glad Gardens
Shannon City, Iowa

MEMBER AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
IOWA GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

For health there is nothing like air and sunshine. Equally important for health is a hobby that will utterly banish business cares for a part of your day. The Glad hobby furnishes both. Glads may afford an endless variety of interest and appeal. Trying out new varieties, hybridizing a little on your own account, showing off your Glads to your neighbors, you can easily become wholly absorbed in a healthful form of recreation without leaving your own back yard.

THE FLOWER GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

"The Magazine With a Mission"

Edited, published and owned by
Madison Cooper, Calcium, N. Y.



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—\$2.00 per year;
3 years, \$4.50; 5 years, \$6.00; one copy 20c.
(See other side for Special rates).

Bulb and Iris Offers below.

Regular Departments—Rose, Dahlia, Iris, Peony, Gladiolus, Wild Flowers, Questions and Answers; The Glad Philosopher; Timely Suggestions; Month by Month; Our Birds; Seasonable Work; Fruit Growers' Problems; The Busy Bees; The Weather; Little Stories From Life; Wayside Ramblings; and an **Editorial Department with an Editorial Policy.** (See other Side).

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Your reading of twelve issues of THE FLOWER GROWER will convince you that you cannot be without it and you will surely remain a permanent reader. The worth-while things told about will hold your interest.

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MADISON COOPER, Editor and Publisher, Calcium, N. Y.

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The Partial Contents of a Recent Number Shows Wide Range of Subjects Covered

The Japanese Viewpoint in the Garden.

Narcissus Cultural Directions.

Rustic Work for the Garden (with drawing).

Seasonable Work for October (with drawing).

Fruit Department as follows:

Notes on Fruit Storage. The Concord Grape.

Fall Planting of Raspberries. Storing Peaches.

Tripod Stepladders. Two New Sweet Apples.

Editorials with subjects as follows:

Tolerance.—Basis of all Progress. Fire Prevention Should be Taught. The Mind and Health.

Misguided Nature Lovers. Get Into the Sunlight. Handling Gladiolus Cut Flowers.

"Hardyizing" Tender Plants. Disarmament Means Death. Are We Savage?

The True Living. Catalogue Makers Please Note. Generosity May not be Justice.

Poems as follows:

The Desert Primrose. One of These Days.

Life's Aftermath.

"Stubby" of the Smithsonian (Dog story).

Molly Darling (One of the old songs).

Little Stories from Life (Bridwell's Department).

The Glad Philosopher's Musings (Department).

Size in Flowers.

Weather Department:

Seeking Ideal Vacation Weather. Great Climatic Changes Forecast. The Weather and Static.

Transplanting Trees in Frozen Ground. Summer Weather of 1926.

Dahlia Tuber Protection.

Meadow Salsify for Winter Bouquets.

Making a Lawn to be Proud of.

Rose Department:

Looking After Roses. Rosa Rugosa. The Rose in the House. Yellow-flowered Roses.

The Old Roses.

Wayside Ramblings Department:

Property Rights.—Our Own and Others. Flowering Bulbs for the House. Score Card for Zinnias.

Box of Flowers for the Sick. Making a Pansy Bed. Growing Fringed Gentian from Seed.

Filberts and Hazelnuts. The Passion Flower. Old Single Hollyhock.

Hollyhock Seedlings Vary. Japanese Iris. Rooting Geranium Cuttings.

Timely Suggestions for October (Department).

Month by Month with the Flowers (Department).

Sir Thomas Explains (Cat Story).

Remedy for Cut Worms.

Planting the Spring Bulbs.

A Zoo Romance (A Lion story).

The Queen Bee (Bee Department).

The Cultivation of Tall Bearded Irises. } Iris Dept.

Siberian and Orientalis Iris. } Iris Dept.

Review of the 1925 Peony Rating. } Peony Dept.

Planting Peonies. } Peony Dept.

Gladiolus Department:

Gladiolus Field Notes. Hardiness of the Gladiolus.

Digging Bulblet Grown Gladiolus Bulbs. Depth of Planting Gladiolus in Oklahoma.

Wintering Gladiolus Bulbs. Gladiolus Baron.

J. Hulot and Heliotrope. Glads Lose Color.

Storing Gladiolus Bulblets.

Bird Department:

An Unusual Robin Home. Cooperation Among The Birds.

Young Humming Birds. My Birds Bring Compensation. Small Birds carried by Larger Ones.

Caterpillars and Wasps. Jimmie and Jennie Wren.

Suggestions for Garden Clubs.

Useful Gardening Hints. } Garden Club

The Amaryllis Family. } Department.

Looking Around at Gardens. } Department.

Queries & Answers Department:

Home Apple Storage. Forest Fire Weather Forecasts.

Growing Roses in Coldframe. Construction of Frost-proof Storage.

1926 Spring Weather. Soil for Potting Plants.

Transplanting Irises. Peony Bloom First Year After Setting.

Transplanting Maiden Hair Fern. Poison Ivy and Virginia Creeper.

Stem Rot in Asters. Narcissi Fail to Bloom.

Making a Floral Cross (with drawing).

Small House Plans Illustrated and Described.

Feeding Shelves for Birds in Winter (drawing).

The Aquarium.—Part V.—Water Plants.

"Our Magazine"

A few extracts from thousands of letters received, prove the unique relationship between "Our Magazine," its Readers, and its Editor. We cooperate.

"Most practical of any magazine published." (Lakeside, Mich.)

"Never had better value for my money." (Burlington, Colo.)

"A wonderful help in growing flowers." (Perryville, Penna.)

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"Each copy digs a little deeper into my heart." (Dewittville, N. Y.)

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"Find none other so practical." (Sherwood, Mich.)

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"Have never known an Editor to get so near to his readers as you." (Breckenridge, Texas.)

"Could not garden without your magazine." (Madison, Wis.)

"I take six garden magazines.—THE FLOWER GROWER comes first." (Catonsville, Md.)

"I hold THE FLOWER GROWER pre-eminent." (Parsons, Kans.)

Special Rates

Club Rate—Three yearly subscriptions, (one can be a renewal), for \$4.00. Secure two new subscriptions at regular price and you get your own free. Get together and form a club and thus create neighborhood interest. Readers often use **The Flower Grower** as a present under this club rate.

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MOST OF US ARE JOINERS

Be true to form, and join the American Gladiolus Society. The dues are \$2.00 per year. Your membership entitles you to The Gladiolus Review, which is published monthly at Goshen, Indiana.

Join your State Society. If you do not have one in your state, join the Iowa Gladiolus Society. The dues are \$1.00 per year, which includes a year's subscription to The Mid-West Gladiolus Review, published four times during the year at Des Moines, Iowa.

SPECIAL OFFER

On all orders from this catalog amounting to \$10.00 or over, on request I will pay the Iowa Gladiolus Society's dues for one year either for yourself or for any one else you may designate as being interested in Glads.

THE FLOWER GROWER

That is the name of the finest flower magazine published. Every issue is full of facts about flowers and Nature lore. The editor is Madison Cooper, the sensible, every-day philosopher and optimist. Published monthly at Calcium, New York. Price \$2.00 per year.

STANDARD SIZES FOR GRADING BULBS

No. 1, 1½ inch and up. No. 2, 1¼ inch to 1½ inch. No. 3, 1 inch to 1¼ inch. No. 4, ¾ inch to 1 inch. No. 5, ½ inch to ¾ inch. No. 6, ½ inch and under.

BLOOMING DATES

The approximate length of time from planting to blooming is given for each variety listed. These figures were derived from actual records that were kept here in Iowa. Of course, such figures will vary according to the climate and the season. A longer time should be allowed for early spring plantings, especially if the season is rather cool.

RATINGS

The ratings made by two well known authorities, Mr. Kunderd and Mr. Gersdorff, are given for all the varieties for which they were available. These ratings are on a percentage basis, 100 percent being the perfect Glad, and take into account such things as color, texture, size, form, length of stem, florescence, number open, facing and spacing of blooms, harmony, keeping quality, foliage, vigor and productiveness.

RIDGWAY'S COLORS

The volume entitled "Color Standards and Nomenclature," by Robert Ridgway, Washington, D. C., was used for describing the colors of most of the Glads listed in this catalog. This work is generally accepted as a standard. It contains eleven hundred and fifteen color plates together with their names.

WHITE

CARMEN SYLVA

(Decorah) Gersdorff 91. Midseason, 80 days.

Pure snow white, with very slight throat markings. Tall, slender, strong stem, always straight. Stands heat and drouth well.

DR. ELKINS

(Kunderd) Kunderd 96. Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: White; Rood's Violet blotch.

A true sport of Mrs. Frank Pendleton. It has all the qualities and habits of growth of Pendleton, but the pink has changed to white, and the large throat blotch to a purple.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

MARIE KUNDERD

(Kunderd) Kunderd 96. Early, 65 days.
Exquisitely ruffled pure white, with a faint pink line in the throat.
Easily the best white. Very early. Large florets, fine growing habits.

MRS. K. PRESTGARD

(Decorah) Gersdorff 96. Late midseason, 90 days.
A pure snow white, with blooms of good substance.

REFLECTION

(Goodrich) Midseason, 85 days.
Ridgway: White, slightly flushed Eosine Pink; Scarlet Red blotch.
A tall white Prim, well named, as the petals appear to be reflecting the bright scarlet blotch.

TIFFANY

(Brown) Gersdorff 94. Midseason, 80 days.
A highly rated new florist's white. Strong grower, and very prolific. The creamy blotch adds to its attractiveness.

CREAM

FONTAINE

(Coleman) Gersdorff 94. Midseason, 85 days.
Ridgway: Flesh Pink, throat Naphthalene Yellow.
A heavily ruffled dainty pink and cream. Very free flowering and prolific.

TWILIGHT

(Kunderd) Kunderd 91. Midseason, 85 days.
Ridgway: Cartridge Buff; Aster Purple blotch, bordered Yellow.
A wonderful blending of pink and creamy yellow. Many fine ruffled florets on a sturdy spike.

YELLOW

GOLD

(Decorah) Gersdorff 94. Midseason, 80 days.
Ridgway: Massicot Yellow; Citron Yellow throat.
A strong growing light yellow, that does not fade, and never shows the greenish cast so common to most yellows. Many open.

GOLDEN BUTTERFLY

(Kunderd) Early, 70 days.
Immense butterfly-like flowers of a light golden yellow. A Prim that keeps exceptionally well. Unusual size.

GOLD EAGLE

(Austin) Gersdorff 87. Early, 60 days.
Ridgway: Pinard Yellow, throat darker.
A very free flowering, clear, deep yellow, slightly ruffled.

GOLDEN DREAM

(Groff) Gersdorff 95. Late midseason, 90 days.
Ridgway: Empire Yellow, self color.
Extremely tall, deep yellow. The color is deeper from large bulbs. The florets resemble roses. Heavy spike, strong grower, and very prolific. It has a great future.

GOLDEN FRILLS

(Kunderd) Kunderd 95. Early, 65 days.
Ridgway: Pinard Yellow; Empire Yellow throat, with Geranium Pink feather.

An exceedingly bright yellow, with a large contrasting pink feather painted on lower petals. The flower is well formed, the petals broad and splendidly ruffled, and unusually well opened for a Prim.

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

K'S YELLOW WONDER

(Kunderd) Kunderd 94. Early, 65 days.

Ridgway: Pinard Yellow, throat darker.

A slightly deeper shade of yellow than either Gold or Golden Measure, and the florets are larger, more broadly expanded, on very tall slender stems that do not crook. On first opening the flowers have a slight greenish cast, that quickly mellows, however, into a very clear, clean, attractive yellow. Florets are not bunched, but are correctly arranged with a freedom and grace.

RUFFLED GOLD

(Goodrich) Midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Barium Yellow; small Aster Purple feather in throat.

Winner of trophy for best seedling at Des Moines, 1926. An attractively ruffled light yellow, with purple throat markings. Tall, slender, wiry stem, many open, very prolific. A really fine introduction.

SOUVENIR

(Jonkheer) Gersdorff 92. Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Amber Yellow, self color.

A clear, live yellow Prim. The deepest yellow of the moderately priced Glads. Tall, slender, graceful stems, and a wonderful keeper. Fine florist's variety.

YELLOW WONDER

(Pfitzer)

A clear, self colored light yellow. Tall, straight stem, and fine grower.

LIGHT PINK

AVALON

(Kunderd) Kunderd 92. Midseason, 85 days.

An intensely ruffled Glad. Faintly blushed white, with an extremely beautiful throat. Holds up very good when cut, the last florets to open being as beautiful and well ruffled as the first ones.

BREAK O' DAY

(Glad Bill) Gersdorff 95. Early, 65 days.

Ridgway: Coral Pink; throat Citron Yellow blended Naphthalene Yellow, pin stripes of Garnet Brown.

A tall, large, beautiful flower. Very prolific.

CORYPHEE

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Cameo Pink, White throat.

One of the very finest Glads in the world. A wonderfully fine, clear cameo pink, with pure white throat blotch. Large flowers on a tall spike. Splendid keeper.

ELIZABETH TABOR

(Hinkle) Gersdorff 92. Early, 50 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink; Rose Red blotch, with Primrose Yellow markings.

The earliest Glad of all. Somewhat resembles Pendleton in color. Very tall, graceful spikes, and large flowers.

GIANT MYRTLE

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: White, overlaid Pale Rose Pink; Primrose Yellow blotch.

Extremely tall, with many large flowers open. The shape of the florets is unusually attractive, sometimes with irregular small petals in the center of each bloom. Colors are very clear.

GIANT NYMPH

(Coleman) Gersdorff 95. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink; Primrose Yellow throat.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

A giant in plant and flower. A pleasing light pink, with a cream throat.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

(Grullemans) Gersdorff 95. Early, 60 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink.

The finest pink of the Prim types. A great florist variety. Tall spike, large flowers, and a profuse bloomer.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON

(Kunderd) Kunderd 97. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: White, overlaid Deep Rose Pink; blotch Bordeaux, bordered Pomegranate Purple.

Mr. Kunderd, the originator, names this Glad the grandest of all Glads. Among the most popular for years, and rates high. A beautiful pink on a white ground, with a giant red blotch.

MRS. P. W. SISSON

(Coleman) Gersdorff 97. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink, blended Geranium Pink; lighter throat, with Dull Magenta Purple pin stripes.

A creamy light pink. An outstanding variety, and fine in every way.

MR. W. H. PHIPPS

(Diener) Gersdorff 91. Late, 95 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink, overlaid Geranium Pink.

First place in the 1924 Symposium. Rich, mellow flesh pink. Enormous flowers on a strong spike, sometimes fifteen or more out at one time.

RICHARD DIENER

(Diener) Gersdorff 98. Late, 95 days.

Ridgway: Light Geranium Pink.

Second place in the 1924 Symposium. Named by Mr. Diener for himself. A clear live pink with creamy throat. Many florets on a strong spike.

RITA BECK

(Fischer) Gersdorff 95. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink, overlaid Geranium Pink, pin stripes of Carmine in the throat.

A very large clear light creamy pink. Tall spike, fine substance.

DARK PINK

CATHERINE COLEMAN

(Coleman) Gersdorff 94. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink, overlaid Eosine Pink; Rhodamine Purple blotch.

Third place in the 1924 Symposium. One of the finest of all Glads. Extremely tall. Very large florets, gracefully arranged. A very pleasing pink.

EVELYN KIRTLAND

(Austin) Gersdorff 93. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink to Eosine Pink on tips of petals; light Spectrum Red blotch.

A very tall, melting, glistening pink. An old favorite, but still among the best.

IWA

(Betscher) Midseason, 80 days.

A very tall, strong pink, with a large red blotch. A giant in plant and bloom.

LOS ANGELES

(Houdysheil) Gersdorff 96. Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink.

The "Cut and Come Again" Glad. Will send up side-shoots from

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

spike and bulb the whole season through, making it almost an ever-bloomer. A rich attractive pink.

MARSHALL FOCH

(Kunderd) Kunderd 94. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink to Eosine Pink on tips of petals; small Rose Red blotch.

A strong plant and vigorous grower. A flat, wide-open, broad-faced flower, that has an arrangement of petals slightly resembling a huge rosette. A glistening pink, with deeper markings.

MAURICE FULD

(Gage) Gersdorff 95. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Rose Doree; Pomegranate Purple throat bordered Light Cream.

An exceptionally fine deep clear pink. Remarkable for its clean color and great size.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS

(Diener) Gersdorff 93. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Rose Doree, often flaked Scarlet; Baryta Yellow throat, dotted with Purple.

Probably the largest and strongest of all Glads. The tall spike is heavily loaded with massive blooms of a rich pink to a lighter throat, often flaked darker.

SANS PARIEL

(Vilmorin) Gersdorff 91. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Light Geranium Pink, White throat.

A fine clear pink, with a large pure white throat blotch. Tall, always straight, many open, beautiful.

SALMON PINK

GLORIANA

(Betscher) Gersdorff 90. Early midseason, 75 days.

A fine golden salmon Prim with a wonderful, rich, clear yellow throat. One of the most beautiful colors ever seen in a Glad. Many open, tall plant, heavy propagator.

J. A. CARBONE

(Diener) Gersdorff 96. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Light Geranium Pink, overlaid Scarlet Red slightly; throat Maize Yellow.

Often described as a salmon-orange. A distinctive color, but a rather bunchy spike. Stands heat well.

MRS. H. E. BOTHIN

(Diener) Gersdorff 96. Late, 95 days.

Ridgway: White, overlaid Eosine Pink; Scarlet Red blotch, with slight Amaranth Purple markings.

One of Diener's finest. A pleasing light pink on a white ground, with a beautiful scarlet blotch on lower petals. Nicely ruffled. Has great keeping qualities.

SHEILA

(Coleman) Gersdorff 94. Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Strawberry Pink to Peach Red; blotch Straw Yellow.

Same color as Prince of Wales, but a much stronger grower, extremely tall, and larger, more wide-open, flowers, although not quite so many open. A fine Glad.

ORANGE

ALLEN V. BUNCE

(Glad Bill) Gersdorff 94. Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Pinard Yellow, slightly overlaid Peach Red, deepening towards edge and tip of petal; small Spectrum Red feather.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

The color effect is a lively orange, with a red feather. A very tall, large-flowering Prim, and a very profuse bloomer.

ALICE TIPLADY

(Kunderd) Kunderd 92. Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Apricot Buff; Amber Yellow throat, with Scarlet pin stripes.

A first cross between the wild *Primulinus* species and a Kunderd seedling. A very popular Prim. Color is about as near as we have to orange in Glads. Fine growing habits.

HARBINGER

(Sanford) Early midseason, 70 days.

Ridgway: Flame Scarlet.

A fine addition to the orange class. Large flowers, strong grower, and unusual color. Called burnt orange. Rapid multiplier.

SCARLET

DR. F. E. BENNETT

(Diener) Gersdorff 97. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet, with Scarlet Red markings in the throat.

A true scarlet. A bed of Bennetts looks like a prairie fire. One of the finest Glads in the world. Very tall spike, massive blooms. The brightest Glad on the farm.

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH

(Pfitzer) Gersdorff 91. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet, with Scarlet Red markings in the throat.

Another true scarlet, that came over from Germany. Enormous flowers, wide-open, with broad petals. Very strong grower, and prolific.

RED

CARDINAL PRINCE

(Kunderd) Kunderd 92. Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Spectrum Red, overlaid Carmine; slight throat markings of Cartridge Buff.

A very free flowering red, good for the landscape garden, as the spikes keep coming on during the whole season.

CHICAGO

(Kunderd)

Mr. Kunderd's new ruffled red.

CRIMSON GLOW

(Betscher) Gersdorff 90. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet Red, Carmine throat.

The standard crimson. Bright, glistening, wide-open flowers. Very dependable.

RED FIRE

(Kunderd) Gersdorff 94. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet, overlaid Carmine.

The reddest of the reds, differing from other reds in having taller, more graceful stems, and a richer tone of red.

ROBT. J. KUNDERD

(Kunderd) Kunderd 92. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Spectrum Red, overlaid Carmine.

A rich shade of red, massive spike and flowers.

SCARLET WONDER

(Groff) Gersdorff 97. Midseason, 85 days.

The largest florets of all the reds. Only about a dozen buds to a spike, but it is a real red and gets of it.

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

SUPERBA

(Coleman) Gersdorff 97. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Begonia Rose, overlaid Spectrum Red.

A fine light red of great size. Very tall, graceful stems.

DARK RED

ARABIA

(Hinkle) Gersdorff 94. Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Bordeaux, overlaid Burnt Lake.

The black Glad. Of course, not completely black, but a very dark red. The buds are perfectly black, and there are black markings usually on the open flower. The petals appear like velvet, glistening in the sun, of a glossy texture seldom equalled among Glads. Strong grower and very prolific.

JOHN T. PIRIE

(Kunderd) Kunderd 92. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Indian Red; Pomegranate Purple blotch, bordered Cream.

A peculiar Glad. A sort of brownish red, with a diamond shaped red blotch, bordered cream, on lower petals, that lights up the flower.

PURPLE GLORY

(Kunderd) Kunderd 96. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Amaranth Purple, overlaid Violet Carmine.

A beautifully ruffled deep velvety purplish red. A giant in growth and size of flower.

ROSE

CRINKLES

(Kunderd) Kunderd 92. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Tyrian Pink, overlaid Tyrian Rose, deeper throat.

Extremely ruffled, almost crinkled. A large number of medium sized florets on a sturdy spike. Color a deep peach-blossom pink. Attracts lots of attention.

D'S AMERICAN BEAUTY

(Diener) Gersdorff 94. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Tyrian Rose, overlaid Rhodamine Purple; Massicot Yellow blotch.

Almost the entire spike in bloom at one time. Color nearly American Beauty red, with creamy blotch.

DR. NELSON SHOOK

(Kunderd) Kunderd 95. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Rhodamine Purple, overlaid Pomegranate Purple; throat Pale Mallow Purple; Dahlia Purple stripes on lower petals.

Another giant Glad from Mr. Kunderd. Very tall, heavy spike, with many massive blooms. Color a deep rose, or reddish purple.

ROSE ASH

(Diener) Gersdorff 93. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Rocellin Purple, with Baryta Yellow blotch.

A peculiar shade of old rose, with creamy blotch. Very decorative where rich shades predominate. Florets arranged around the spike. Very popular.

TARO

(Kunderd) Gersdorff 88. Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Rhodamine Purple, overlaid Pomegranate Purple; Pale Mallow Purple throat.

A bright reddish purple, or deep rose. A rather short, but sturdy spike, and brilliant large flowers.

ROSE PINK

E. J. SHAYLOR

(Kunderd) Kunderd 95. Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Deep Rose Pink, slightly overlaid Rose Red.

A beautiful deep rose pink, ruffled, and of strong growth.

HIGHLAND LADDIE

(Kunderd) Kunderd 90. Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Amaranth Pink, slightly overlaid Tyrian Rose; feather markings Tyrian Rose.

A decidedly beautiful peach-blossom pink. Very large flower and tall spike. Very prolific.

INDIAN MAID

(Kunderd) Kunderd 90. Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Deep Rose Pink; Tyrian Rose blotch.

A deep peach-blossom pink, with a beautiful deeper blotch. Flowers medium, but spike is tall, and growth vigorous. Will make a fine florist's Glad.

MRS. L. S. SCHWEPPE

(Kunderd) Midseason, 80 days.

Identical with Indian Maid in every respect, except that it is a stronger grower.

SWEET ROSE

(Kunderd) Kunderd 95. Early midseason. 75 days.

Ridgway: Spinel Pink; Pomegranate Purple blotch.

A wonderful rose pink. Very massive flowers on a tall, stiff, straight stem. A beautiful throat. The petal edges all curl back slightly, the broad face of the flower having a wide-open appearance. Very distinctive.

LAVENDER

CAPT. BOYNTON

(Boynton) Gersdorff 95. Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Pale Amparo Purple; blotch Rood's Violet, bordered creamy white.

Very tall, with large, wide-open flowers on a slender stem. A white, well brushed with a bluish lavender, with a violet blotch.

JANE ADDAMS

(Decorah) Gersdorff 95. Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Pale Rose Purple, sometimes flaked and streaked Liseran Purple; White blotch.

Enormous light lavender pink, with a large white blotch. Under ordinary field culture in a dry season the florets measured six to seven inches across. Wide open flowers, fine arrangement, on tall graceful spikes. Sometimes comes flaked and streaked, but when it comes clear, as it usually does, there is no finer Glad anywhere.

MINUET

(Coleman) Gersdorff 98. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Lavender.

The peerless lavender. A beautiful and delicate pure lavender, and the finest clear lavender ever produced. A very large flower and a very strong grower, and very prolific. Exceptionally fine keeper.

MONA LISA

(Kunderd) Kunderd 94. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Pale Amaranth Pink.

A ruffled pale pinkish lavender, of fine habits.

MRS. F. C. PETERS

(Fischer) Gersdorff 96. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Light Mallow Purple; blotch Aster Purple, bordered white.

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

One of the finest of all Glads. Very tall graceful spike, with many beautiful florets of a lovely rose-lilac, with a wonderful blotch on a lower petal that usually appears but once on each flower. As beautiful as an orchid. Splendid keeper.

ROSEMARY

(Bales) Gersdorff 89. Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Mallow Purple pin stripes over White ground.

An unusual Prim. The lavender pin stripes appear equally clear on both sides of the petals. Oddly beautiful.

SWEET LAVENDER

(Coleman) Gersdorff 93. Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Light Pinkish Lilac; blotch Rhodamine Purple, bordered Martius Yellow.

A brightly blotched flower, with a pleasing lavender shading over a white ground. Very large and very early.

PURPLE

ANNA EBERIUS

(Diener) Gersdorff 97. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Rhodamine Purple, overlaid Aster Purple; Pomegranate Purple blotch.

A bright purple, uniform and clear, with a blotch of a slightly different purple on lower petals. A fine flower in every way.

DUCHESS OF YORK

(Velthuys) Gersdorff 94. Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Light Mauve and Amaranth Purple, blended with Dahlia Purple.

Large blue-purple flowers on a tall slender stem, many open.

HENRY FORD

(Diener) Gersdorff 96. Midseason, 85 days.

Same as Anna Eberius as to color, but the flowers are brighter and larger, and arranged around the spike, and more open at one time.

PAUL PFITZER

(Pfitzer) Gersdorff 89. Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Amaranth Purple.

A tall growing deep violet. Large florets gracefully arranged on a slender stem.

PURPLE PERFECTION

(Heemskerk) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Dull Magenta Purple.

A good purple self color from Holland. Tall spike.

PURPLE QUEEN

(Kunderd) Kunderd 96. Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Aster Purple.

A fine rich purple, lighter towards the center of the flower. Early, tall spike, large flower, and an exceedingly strong grower, and splendid keeper.

VIOLET GLORY

(Kunderd) Kunderd 91. Early midseason, 75 days.

Same color as Paul Pfitzer, but spike is not quite so tall and graceful.

BLUE

GERALDINE FARRAR

(Diener) Gersdorff 98. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Deep Lavender; blotch Hyssop Violet.

One of the best of the so-called blues. Very large, wide open florets, correctly arranged on a straight spike. A very attractive and pleasing blue lavender.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

HEAVENLY BLUE

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Pale Bluish Lavender, slightly overlaid Pale Hortense Violet; small throat marking Pansy Purple.

A fine new blue from Germany. A very tall, large flowering pale blue. Many open on a strong, straight spike.

MARMORA

(Errey) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Light Vinaceous Purple; blotch Rosalene Purple.

Very nearly slate blue. A monster Glad from Australia, and a new color. The spike is extremely tall, and the giant flaring florets are gracefully arranged, and most of them out at one time. Extremely prolific.

MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG

(Pfitzer) Gersdorff 94. Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Pale Violet, overlaid Light Violet; small marking Dahlia Purple.

A strong growing blue. Tall slender spike, and a very fine Glad. Leans to the violet class.

VEILCHENBLAU

(Pfitzer) Gersdorff 88. Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Bluish Violet; blotch Rood's Violet.

A deep violet blue, of a strikingly rich tone. One of the finest of all the blues. Very strong grower, and prolific.

1928 PRICE LIST THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS

Shannon City, Iowa

This list supersedes all other lists.

Terms of sale: Cash. 25 percent of the amount of your order will hold the bulbs for you until March 15th. Balance before shipment, or C. O. D. All offers made subject to prior sale. Every bulb is true to name and healthy. No substitutions will be made in varieties or sizes without your consent. All prices include transportation charges. 6 bulbs at dozen rate, 25 at 100 rate. No bulblet item less than 10c. No order accepted for less than \$1.00 unless you include 20c extra for postage.

To find price of No. 3 size, add 20 percent to the price of M. size; for No. 4 size, deduct 20 percent. For No. 5 size, add 20 percent to the price of S. size, and for No. 6 size deduct 20 percent.

Special quotations on request.

All delivery charges prepaid.

5 percent discount on all orders of \$20.00 or over from this list. Either add the 5 percent in extra bulbs, or deduct it from the amount of your order. This is in addition to the special offer on first page. If you do not specify, I shall add extra bulbs.

In this list No. 1 means 1½ inch and over. L. means large bulbs, 1¼ inch and over. M. means medium size bulbs, between ¾ inch and 1¼ inch, or sizes No. 3 and No. 4, averaging about 1 inch. S. means small bulbs, under ¾ inch, or sizes No. 5 and No. 6. Bulblets that are priced by the dozen are selected.

		No. 1	L.	M.	S.		Bulblets
Allen V. Bunce	Each	\$.75	\$.60	\$.40	\$.25	12	\$.50
(Glad Bill) Tall Orange	Doz.	7.50	6.00	4.00	2.50	100	2.50
Prim.	100			30.00	17.50		
Alice Tiplady	Each	.05				100	.15
(Kunderd) Orange Prim.	Doz.	.50	.35	.20		1000	.50
	100	2.25	2.00	1.00	.60		
Anna Eberius	Each	.05				100	.15
(Diener) Bright Purple	Doz.	.50	.35	.20		1000	1.00
	100	3.00	2.50	1.50	.80		

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

		No. 1	L.	M.	S.	Bulblets	
Arabia	Each	.30	.25	.20	.10	12	.25
(Hinkle) Very Dark Red	Doz.	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	100	1.50
	100	20.00	17.50	12.50	7.50	1000	12.00
Avalon	Each	.05				100	.15
(Kunderd) Blush Pink, ruffled	Doz.	.50	.40	.30	.15		
Break O' Day	Each	.30	.25	.20	.10	12	.25
(Glad Bill) Early Pink	Doz.	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	100	1.50
and Cream	100	20.00	17.50	12.50	7.50	1000	12.00
Capt. Boynton	Each	.15	.10	.06		12	.20
(Boynton) Tall Lavender	Doz.	1.50	1.00	.60	.30	100	.50
	100	10.00	7.50	5.00	2.50		
Carmen Sylva	Each		.10	.05			
(Decorah) Pure White	Doz.		1.00	.50			
Cardinal Prince	Each	.50	.40	.25	.20	12	.40
(Kunderd) Bright Red	Doz.	5.00	4.00	2.50	2.00	100	3.00
	100			20.00	15.00		
Catherine Coleman	Each	.60	.50	.30			
(Coleman) Tall Pink	Doz.		5.00	3.00			
Coryphee	Not yet released						
(Pfitzer) Cameo Pink							
Crimson Glow	Each		.05			100	.15
(Betscher) Crimson	Doz.		.40	.20		1000	1.00
	100		2.00	1.00	.60		
Crinkles	Each	.15	.10	.08	.05	12	.15
(Kunderd) Crinkled Pink	Doz.	1.50	1.00	.80	.50	100	.40
	100	10.00	7.50	6.00	4.00	1000	3.00
D's American Beauty	Each	.07	.06			100	.15
(Diener) American	Doz.	.70	.60	.40	.20	1000	1.00
Beauty Red	100	5.00	4.00	2.50	1.00		
Dr. Elkins	Each	.15	.10	.06		12	.15
(Kunderd) White, Pur- ple blotch	Doz.	1.50	1.00	.60	.30	100	.40
	100		7.50	5.00	2.50		
Dr. F. E. Bennett	Each	.25	.20	.12	.06	12	.20
(Diener) Bright Scarlet	Doz.	2.50	2.00	1.20	.60	100	1.00
	100	20.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	1000	7.50
Dr. Nelson Shook	Each	.80	.75	.60	.30	Each	.10
(Kunderd) Bright Rose-Red	Doz.		7.50	6.00	3.00	12	1.00
Duchess of York	Each	.08	.06			100	.40
(Velthuys) Blue Purple	Doz.	.80	.60	.40	.20	1000	3.00
	100	6.50	5.00	3.00	1.50		
E J. Shaylor	Each	.05				100	.20
(Kunderd) Rose Pink	Doz.	.50	.35	.25			
	100		2.25	1.50	.80		
Elizabeth Tabor	Each	.06	.05			12	.15
(Hinkle) Early Pink	Doz.	.60	.50	.30	.20	100	.50
	100		4.00	2.50	1.50		
Evelyn Kirtland	Each	.05				100	.15
(Austin) Salmon Pink	Doz.	.50	.35	.20		1000	1.00
	100		2.00	1.00	.60		
Fontaine	Each	.15	.12	.08	.05	12	.15
(Coleman) Creamy	Doz.	1.50	1.20	.80	.50	100	.75
Pink, ruffled	100			6.00	4.00	1000	5.00
Geraldine Farrar	Each	1.25	1.00	.80	.50	Each	.15
(Diener) Bluish Lavender	Doz.			8.00	5.00	12	1.50
Giant Myrtle	Each	.12	.10	.06		12	.20
(Kunderd) Tall Pink	Doz.	1.20	1.00	.60	.30	100	.40
and White	100	9.00	7.50	5.00	2.50		

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

		No. 1	L.	M.	S.	Bulblets	
Giant Nymph	Each	.10	.08	.05		12	.15
(Coleman) Light Pink	Doz.	1.00	.80	.50	.30	100	.30
	100	7.50	6.00	4.00	2.00	1000	2.50
Gloriana	Each	.75	.60	.40	.25	12	.40
(Betscher) Salmon Prim	Doz.			4.00	2.50	100	2.50
Gold	Each	.07	.06			100	.20
(Decorah) Light Yellow	Doz.	.70	.60	.40	.20		
	100			2.50	1.50		
Golden Butterfly	Each	.05				100	.15
(Kunderd) Large Yel-	Doz.	.50	.40	.30	.15	1000	1.00
low Prim.	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00		
Gold Eagle	Each	2.50	2.00			Each	.50
(Austin) Deep Yel-						12	5.00
low, ruffled							
Golden Dream	Each	2.00			.50	Each	.20
(Groff) Deep Yel-	Doz.				5.00	12	2.00
low, tall							
Golden Frills	Each	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	Each	.15
(Kunderd) Ruffled	Doz.			10.00	5.00	12	1.50
Yellow Prim.							
Harbinger	Each		2.50			Each	.25
(Sanford) Burnt Orange						12	2.50
Heavenly Blue	Not yet released						
(Pfitzer) Large light blue							
Henry Ford	Each	.10	.08	.05		100	.20
(Diener) Bright Purple	Doz.	1.00	.80	.50	.25	1000	1.20
	100		6.00	3.00	1.50		
Highland Laddie	Each			.10	.05	12	.20
(Kunderd) Large Peach-	Doz.			1.00	.50	100	.69
Blossom Pink	100			7.50	4.00		
Indian Maid	Each	.05				100	.20
(Kunderd) Peach-	Doz.	.50	.40	.30	.20	1000	1.50
Blossom Pink	100		3.00	2.00	1.00		
Iwa	Each	.50	.40		.10	12	.40
(Betscher) Tall Salmon,	Doz.	5.00	4.00		1.00	100	2.50
Red blotch	100				7.50		
J. A. Carbone	Each	.10	.08			100	.20
(Diener) Orange-Salmon	Doz.	1.00	.80		.30	1000	1.20
	100		6.00		1.50		
Jane Adams	Each	1.00	.75				
(Decorah) Giant Lavender							
John T. Pirie	Each	.15	.12	.08	.05	12	.20
(Kunderd) Brownish Red	Doz.	1.50	1.20	.80	.50	100	.70
	100	12.00	9.00	6.00	4.00		
K's Yellow Wonder	Each	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	Each	.10
(Kunderd) Early light	Doz.			10.00	5.00	12	1.00
Yellow						100	6.00
Los Angeles	Each	.15	.10	.07	.05	12	.15
(Houdyshe) The "Cut	Doz.	1.50	1.00	.70	.50	100	.40
and Come Again" Glad	100		7.00	5.00	2.50	1000	3.50
Maiden's Blush	Each	.05				100	.15
(Grullemans) Early	Doz.	.40	.25			1000	.50
Pink Prim.	100	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50		
Marie Kunderd	Each	.08	.06			12	.15
(Kunderd) Ruffled	Doz.	.80	.60	.40	.20	100	.40
White, early	100	6.00	5.00	3.00	1.50	1000	3.50
Marmora	Not yet released						
(Errey) Slate Blue							

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

		No. 1	L.	M.	S.		Bulblets
Marshall Foch	Each	.08	.06			12	.15
(Kunderd) Large Sal-	Doz.	.80	.60	.40	.20	100	.50
mon Pink	100	6.50	5.00	3.00	1.50		
Maurice Fuld	Each	.40	.30	.20	.10	12	.40
(Gage) Large Pink	Doz.		3.00	2.00	1.00	100	3.00
Minuet	Each	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	Each	.30
(Coleman) Fine Lavender	Doz.			20.00	10.00	12	3.00
Mona Lisa	Each	.05				100	.20
(Kunderd) Pale Lav-	Doz.	.50	.40	.20			
ender Pink	100		3.00	1.50	1.00		
Mrs. H. E. Bothin	Each	.05				100	.15
(Diener) Ruffled Sal-	Doz.	.50	.35	.25		1000	.80
mon Pink	100	2.50	2.00	1.50	.80		
Mrs. Leon Douglas	Each	.10	.08	.06		12	.15
(Diener) Strong	Doz.	1.00	.80	.60	.30	100	.30
growing Pink	100	7.50	6.00	4.50	2.00		
Mrs. Frank Pendleton	Each	.05				100	.15
(Kunderd) Pink, Red	Doz.	.50	.35	.20		1000	.80
blotch	100		2.00	1.00	.50		
Mrs. F. C. Peters	Each	.08	.06			100	.20
(Fischer) Fine Lilac-	Doz.	.80	.60	.40	.20	1000	1.50
Rose	100	6.00	5.00	3.00	1.50		
Mrs. L. S. Schweppe	Each	.10	.08	.06		12	.15
(Kunderd) Peach-	Doz.	1.00	.80	.60	.30	100	.30
Blossom Pink	100		6.00	4.50	2.00		
Mrs. K. Prestgard	Each	.40	.30				
(Decorah) Pure White	Doz.	4.00	3.00				
Mrs. P. W. Sisson	Each	2.50	2.00			Each	.25
(Coleman) Fine light						12	2.50
Pink							
Mrs. Van Konynenburg	Not yet released						
(Pfitzer) Violet Blue							
Mr. W. H. Phipps	Each	.30	.25	.20	.10	12	.15
(Diener) Large Pink	Doz.	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	100	.75
	100		20.00	15.00	7.50	1000	6.50
Paul Pfitzer	Not yet released						
(Pfitzer) Violet Red							
Pfitzer's Triumph	Each	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	Each	.25
(Pfitzer) Giant Scarlet	Doz.			20.00	10.00	12	2.50
Purple Glory	Each	.08	.06			12	.15
(Kunderd) Purplish	Doz.	.80	.60	.40	.20	100	.30
dark Red	100	6.00	5.00	3.00	1.50		
Purple Perfection	Each	.50	.40	.25	.15	12	.50
(Heemskerck) Purple,	Doz.			2.50	1.50		
self color							
Purple Queen	Each	.75	.60	.50	.30	Each	.10
(Kunderd) Aster Purple	Doz.			5.00	3.00	12	1.00
Red Fire	Each	.15	.10			12	.20
(Kunderd) Best Red	Doz.	1.50	1.00			100	1.00
	100	9.00	7.50				
Reflection	Each		.40	.25	.20	12	.25
(Goodrich) New White	Doz.			2.50	2.00		
Prim, blushed Scarlet							
Richard Diener	Each	.12	.10	.08	.05	12	.15
(Diener) Pink	Doz.	1.20	1.00	.80	.50	100	.40
	100			6.00	3.00		
Rita Beck	Each	3.00	2.50				
(Fischer) Large light							
Pink							

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

		No. 1	L.	M.	S.	Bulblets	
Robert J. Kunderd	Each	.30	.25	.20	.10	12	.20
(Kunderd) Bright Red	Doz.			2.00	1.00	100	1.00
Rose Ash	Each	.05				100	.15
(Diener) Old Rose	Doz.	.50	.40	.30		1000	.80
	100	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00		
Rosemary	Each	.20	.15	.10	.05	12	.20
(Bales) Lavender Prim	Doz.	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	100	1.00
	100			7.50	4.00		
Ruffled Gold	Each			10.00	5.00	Each	1.50
(Goodrich) Ruffled Yellow							
Sans Pariel	Each	.40	.35				
(Vilmorin) Pink,	Doz.	4.00	3.50				
White center							
Scarlet Wonder	Each	.08	.06			100	.20
(Groff) Large Red	Doz.	.80	.60	.40	.20	1000	1.50
	100	6.00	5.00	3.00	1.50		
Sheila	Each	.05				100	.15
(Coleman) Salmon Pink	Doz.	.50	.40	.20		1000	.80
	100	3.00	2.50	1.50	.80		
Souvenir	Each		.05			100	.15
(Jonkheer) Deep	Doz.		.50	.20		1000	.80
Yellow Prim.	100		2.50	1.50	.80		
Superba	Each	.20	.15	.10	.05	12	.20
(Coleman) Light Red	Doz.	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	100	1.00
Sweet Lavender	Each	.05				100	.15
(Coleman) Pale Lavender,	Doz.	.50	.40	.20		1000	1.00
Purple blotch	100	3.00	2.50	1.50	.80		
Sweet Rose	Each	.60	.50	.30	.20	12	.50
(Kunderd) Large Rose	Doz.	6.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	100	3.50
	100			25.00	15.00		
Taro	Each	.08	.06			100	.25
(Kunderd) Deep Rose	Doz.	.80	.60		.20	1000	2.00
Red	100	6.00	5.00		1.50		
Tiffany	Each	.08	.06			100	.20
(Brown) White, Cream	Doz.	.80	.60	.40	.20	1000	1.50
throat	100	6.00	5.00	3.00	1.50		
Twilight	Each	.06	.05			100	.20
(Kunderd) Cream and	Doz.	.60	.50	.30	.15	1000	1.00
Pink	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00		
Veilchenblau	Each	2.00	1.50			Each	.15
(Pfitzer) Violet Blue						12	1.50
Violet Glory	Each	.06	.05			100	.30
(Kunderd) Violet Red	Doz.	.60	.50				
Yellow Wonder	Not yet released						
(Pfitzer) Light Yellow							

OMISSION SPEAKS MORE LOUDLY THAN WORDS

If a Glad is left out of this catalog, the chances are that it is because I do not like it for any one of several reasons. If it is a poor seller, then the other fellow does not like it. In either case over the fence it goes. Why waste time and space on the inferior. It may be foolish to do so, but I throw away bushels of bulbs every year, and take pride in it. In the trial garden as they go over the fence, the distance they travel is quite often in direct proportion to the price.

The way to make the world better is by selection, the principle that underlies everything in Nature. Of course, perfection never will be reached, otherwise stagnation would result. We all strive for perfection, and shall continue to do so as long as the world lasts. There will always be contests to improve records, and the awarding of ribbons and prizes. The girl beauty contests that are nationwide are

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

perfectly logical. We are simply delaying progress when we hang on to the inferior Glads.

I have the feeling that the grower who hangs on to the varieties with which he started, piling up a large stock as they increase, and unwilling to sacrifice by discarding so many bulbs, will eventually pass out of the picture, as his bulbs must finally do.

RESULTS OF THE 1927 BEAUTY CONTEST

During the past season I staged a Glad beauty contest, with 25 first prizes. The competition was fierce. The second place beauties in many cases ran the lucky twenty-five a very close race.

Each Glad named was judged to be the best of its respective color class, the following winning first place: Allen V. Bunce, Anna Eberius, Capt. Boynton, Coryphee, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Dr. Nelson Shook, Giant Myrtle, Golden Dream, Golden Frills, Highland Laddie, Jane Addams, Marie Kunder, Marmora, Minuet, Mrs. Leon Douglas, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. F. C. Peters, Mr. W. H. Phipps, Paul Pfitzer, Purple Glory, Red Fire, Rose Ash, Sheila, Sweet Rose, and Veilchenblau.

There are no wall-flowers among the beauties in this beauty pageant. I must sell bulbs, as my living depends on how well the other fellow likes them, and I must take into account the likes and dislikes of as many good Glad authorities as possible.

TRUE BEAUTY DOES NOT GET OLD

One of the above first prize beauties made her debut exactly twenty years ago, when Mrs. Frank Pendleton was first sold. The passion for getting something better often results in merely getting something different. And sometimes even the difference is very slight. The lure of the new and the different leads to the introduction of an almost endless number of mediocre kinds, with a profit to the hybridizer that is only temporary. True beauty will stand the test of time. A beautiful Glad will be neglected only when it finds itself in the company of those even more beautiful. Merely to be different and new does not necessarily imply a superiority.

MORE EMPHASIS ON COLOR

In the rating scales that are commonly used in rating Glads the points assigned to color vary from fifteen percent to as low as five percent. This is far too low and inadequate. Color is the whole purpose of any enlargement of any flower beyond the mere stamens and pistils, and it has no function other than to attract the various insects in Nature's scheme for the preservation of the species. And all these other points of the rating scales are taken up with the proper basis and background for the presentation of the color to the best advantage. The function of color is akin to that of perfume, both necessary to bring about the fertilization of the flowers.

When man undertakes to improve a flower he must begin where Nature leaves off, and he must not confuse the purposes of Nature. This matter of color should be placed in a different category, and those fifteen points assigned to some such term as "clearness of color," or "purity of color." Because beauty was made to attract, it therefore was made to enjoy, as nothing is attractive unless it is enjoyable. Minor matters in the perfection of spike and plant should not detract from the main purpose for which the flower was created, its power to attract through its beauty.

BEEES, BUGS AND PEOPLE

Different colors, like different perfumes and odors, attract different kinds of insects. The same thing is true with us humans. Our tastes differ. When it comes to beauty, both of color and form, there is wide divergence of opinion. Some prefer the rich purples, some dislike the lavenders and admire the pinks, many abhor the magentas and adore the tints of rose and salmon, some will not look at a Prim, and so forth. About the only thing we are all agreed on is that there should be no muddiness of color nor inharmonious color combinations. Then of what value is a figure expressing a rating that includes the

matter of beauty of form and color? It is merely to invite dissension.

MERELY A SUGGESTION

Having criticized the customary methods of rating Glads, I suppose it is up to me to propose an alternative. The following is offered.

For the guidance of the vast army of Glad Fans, Amateurs, and Novices, let us have a Glad beauty rating, this rating to be obtained in no other way except by a symposium of votes. Let each member of the American Gladiolus Society include with his annual dues each year a short list of what he considers the most beautiful Glads. The ratings will then be determined by the number of votes each variety receives, and not by averaging grades and percentages. A variety's beauty rating will therefore be nothing more than a figure showing its rank among the world's best.

If the symposium be taken every year, there will be a gradual, but constant, shifting of the positions of the different varieties. Some will be increasing in their popularity rating, while others will be passing out of the picture. An annual symposium would therefore be of special value in showing up tendencies.

A Glad beauty rating obtained in this manner, not being on a percentage basis, has nothing to do with perfection. As a matter of fact, there is no such animal anywhere in this world. Such a rating merely points out to us the best we have. There is plenty of room for improvement in all things mundane, and especially in Glads. Some recent Glad ratings have been as high as 98 percent. Just remember that when perfection has been reached the world will have come to an end. But I do not expect such an event for a few million years yet, and what a long time to bridge a gap of only two percent. Just as well give up right now.

This does not mean that we must not try to analyze beauty of form and color. Under color we have an endless array. Glads are notorious for the infinite number of different hues, tints, shades, and blendings, with new ones appearing constantly. Under form we have the matter of the many diverse shapes, whether rounded or angular florets, wide open and flaring petals or rose-bud florets, narrow or broad or fluted petals, also cup-shaped florets, petals that are hooded, ruffled, or lacinated, florets with one lower and two upper petals, large florets and small florets, and so forth in an almost endless array, and all a matter of almost equally great divergence of opinion as to their beauty. You will notice that size is also a matter of form. The stately Prims of the newer, *Grandiflorus* types are beautiful for their form as well as their color, although they are comparatively small. Massiveness is not always a necessary requisite for gorgeousness.

For the use of the florist and the professional grower let us have a quality rating, which shall not include this matter of Glad beauty. And let us make it as simple as possible. Let us judge tendencies rather than mere mathematical figures and measurements. If "length of stem" is to be a necessary quality, let us not set actual arbitrary limits, in so many inches for example. But let us rather require "plenty of height" for our Glad as a desirable quality, and if there is a noticeable failure to measure up in this respect, let us say that this one quality is lacking. Let us not draw the points too fine. We cannot split hairs and be sure we are accurate. The assigning of ten points for a six inch floret, nine points for a five and one-half inch floret, and so forth, is too arbitrary. The season, the soil, the climate, the care, all have their influence in causing the florets of any certain variety to vary greatly.

Among the qualities which a Glad should possess, the following ten might be mentioned: correct placement and spacing of the florets; good substance and constitution; harmony of spike and florets; ability to withstand heat and drouth; clear and harmonious colors; good keeping ability; plenty of height; plenty of buds; vigorous growth; generous increase.

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We can afford to overlook minor defects. For example, under the first of these ten qualities, "correct placement and spacing of florets," we would not penalize for an occasional floret pointing away from the others on the spike. Such a stray relieves the monotony. Nature's flowers are not formed in a foundry mould.

GOOD KEEPERS

The thing that gives Glads such a high standing in the flower world is their remarkably good behavior after they are cut. Of course, the different varieties vary greatly in this respect, but most Glads will bloom to the very tip without losing much in size or brightness of color, and are good for a bouquet of beauty for a week or more.

Then why in the wide Glad world do so many people leave their Glads out in the garden to bloom, where no one is able to see them without the expenditure of time and energy, with the mosquitoes and the hot sun to temper their enjoyment. Their only excuse for remaining out in the garden is to raise seed for the hybridizer, except in the rare case of the landscape garden. Bring them in to where you spend your time at work or play, the parlor, the office, the work-room, the sick-room, anywhere where people are, so that you may enjoy this beauty while you go about your various duties, and with no more trouble than it takes to manufacture a glance.

For best results, change the water in the vase each morning, remove the wilted blossoms, cut off a thin slice from the lower end of the spike, and keep out of a strong draught of air. In cutting be sure to leave four or five leaves to develop the new bulb.

EASY TO GROW

With no more attention than you should give the humblest vegetable, a Glad bulb is practically certain to send up a spike of bloom. They can stand a heap of abuse and not say much, but they do appreciate your giving them a little care. Treat them as you would your cabbage or sweet corn. They ask no more, should get no less. You have to be reasonable with your cabbage or it will not head, and with your sweet corn or it will not shoot. Do not plant too thick, keep the weeds away, and stir the ground occasionally to a depth of about one inch. Do not plant near trees that sap the ground, nor in any partially shaded place, which cause more failures with Glads than anything else. Glads like the open air and sunlight. It is also imperative that the soil be well drained.

A DUST MULCH

As soon as possible after every rain the soil crust should be broken up into a dust mulch. This mulch prevents the escape of whatever moisture there is in the ground. Most places are subject to hot, dry periods, at which time it is important to conserve all the moisture possible. While Glads will resist drouth and heat very well indeed, yet they will do much better with the proper moisture.

However, do not stir the ground at a depth greater than about one or two inches. After the plant has attained a certain growth, it sends out a rather extensive net-work of fine roots, and if these be destroyed there is a serious check to the plant's further growth.

If you have a supply of water handy, a good soaking at intervals just before and during the blooming period will greatly improve the quality of the flowers.

BULBS SINGLE FILE

There is one thing that makes for much greater convenience in the care of Glads, and that is to plant the bulbs and bulblets in narrow trenches, the bulbs single file, and the bulblets confined to a width of not more than two inches. The ground can be worked close up to the plants, and the dust mulch maintained where it is most needed. Weeds can be controlled much more easily by the cultivator and hand tools, and the work of digging is reduced to a minimum.

DEEP OR SHALLOW

The work of planting and digging increases in proportion to the

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depth at which the bulbs are planted. Plant as shallow as the character of the soil will permit. Of course, they must be in the ground far enough to be sure of getting whatever moisture there is all through the growing season. But beyond that there is no advantage in the deeper planting, except for large bulbs that are planted strictly for the flowers, in which case the deep planting tends to keep the heavy flower spikes from falling over at blooming time. Some growers say that there is a greater increase of bulblets from shallow planting.

Set the larger sizes upright, because they do not always seem to know "straight up," but will often come through the ground at an angle.

THICK OR THIN

In the Iowa black dirt I plant all sizes and bulblets at a depth of about three inches, the large bulbs an inch or two apart single file, and the smaller sizes so that they will be spaced in about the same way at the end of the season's growth.

For bulblets this rule means that you must know what to expect from the different varieties. Germination varies from about thirty percent for some varieties all the way up to one hundred percent, and you should plant accordingly. In addition, a few varieties will make a certain growth, and then stop for the season, while others will continue on up until frost, many of them reaching first size.

Where Glads are planted in beds, or in wide trenches, be careful not to get them too thick. If you do, the bulbs will send up numerous shoots, only a few of which will bloom. Be liberal with your growing space.

GLADS ARE GOOD FEEDERS

In growing strictly for the flowers, I have planted Glads on ground that had been used for cattle corrals and hog pens for many years, also ground on which stable manure had been deposited and rotted away for years. Except for a certain few varieties with rather touchy appetites, most of my varieties have done wonderfully well on such soil. Glads are remarkable for their ability to respond to high culture in the production of high quality flowers.

In applying fertilizer you may mix it with the soil in the bottom of the trench, and then cover slightly with more soil before planting the bulbs. Do not let the bulbs come in contact with any fertilizer. Cow manure, or pulverized sheep manure, is very good for Glads. Many other kinds of fertilizer are successfully used.

For the production of bulbs and bulblets for planting purposes I steer shy of most fertilizers and very rich soil. The Iowa black dirt unaided is ideal for this purpose. Too much soil food seems to take the pep out of the bulbs. After they are once used in very rich soil for the production of flowers, they should be thrown away.

GLADS ARE LIKE PIGS

Glads do not require fertilizing. They can do very well indeed without it. I have never fertilized my growing stock. But how quickly they do respond to it in the size and quality of the flowers. Pigs may live and thrive on very little of the farmer's feed, as witness the "razorback" that makes his entire living in the woods, and furnishes good "side-meat." But the farmer's fat-hog, with fat several inches thick on side and back, is a splendid example of a ready response to high feeding pressure. But neither the well fertilized Glad nor the fattened hog should be used for breeding purposes.

WILD GLADS

The modern Glad was produced by the crossing and recrossing of the numerous wild species native to the semi-arid regions of Southern Africa. These species vary greatly in color, form, and size, the chief characteristic common to most of them being their ability to withstand arid, or semi-arid, conditions, which accounts in a measure for their great keeping qualities. This also accounts for the ease with which bulbs are kept in storage, and for the bulblet's hard shell. The

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bulbs and bulblets of the wild Glads in their native state had to remain dormant in the ground during the long rainless season.

THAT HARD SHELL

In the Glad's native haunts the hard shell on the bulblet is a fine protection for retaining its moisture and life while it remains dormant in the dry earth. When the growing season begins it is pretty hard to awaken them, some of them not interrupting their snooze until the following season.

Accordingly, bulblets should not be kept in the furnace room, or where they might become too dry. I have good luck keeping them in tight paper bags in an ordinary frost-proof room where the humidity is the same as outdoors.

The ordinary procedure is to soak the bulblets in water for forty-eight hours, or more, just before planting. For the more expensive kinds it pays well to sprout them just before planting. To do this I mix them with equal parts of wet sawdust, and place them in shallow crates with porous bottoms. If they are kept in a fairly warm place, such as the furnace room, and given frequent sprinklings of water, they will start sprouting in about two or three weeks. You must not wait until all are sprouted, as they start so unevenly, but plant as soon as the first ones are an inch or so high, and before the first leaf shows. This sprout has to push through to daylight after they are planted. The ones that have not started are most of them in the proper mood and will come along later on, some maybe not until the fall rains succeed in loosening up their hides, and many not at all.

But by far the best procedure of all is to break the hard shell just before planting, or placing in the sawdust. To do this use the sharp point of a pen-knife, and loosen a small sliver of the husk, just enough that the moisture may reach the bulblet, being careful not to injure in the least the tender fleshy part. All injured bulblets will rot without sprouting. It is not necessary to remove the entire husk, although this does no harm. All cracked or peeled bulblets must be planted, or placed in the wet sawdust, at once. This method greatly increases the percentage of bulblets that will start, and is well worth while on the higher priced varieties.

Never let the sawdust become dry in the least, as the young plants will cease growth and ripen off, becoming dormant as in the fall of the year. The same thing happens when bulbs become slightly chilled.

All this extra effort to bring about germination of bulblets is on account of the fact that the ground where the bulblets are to be planted is very seldom kept wet enough for a long enough period of time to sprout them unaided. For ideal sprouting conditions they should be kept warm and exceedingly moist for several weeks.

The bulblet stock at digging time will vary greatly as to sizes, depending on the variety and the season, but there will be all the sizes represented in nearly every case, because they keep coming up all through the summer.

WHEN TO PLANT

I begin planting as soon as the ground may be worked in the spring, in order to have the growing season as long as possible for the production of bulbs and bulblets. Slight spring frosts, after they are planted, will do no harm, provided the ground does not freeze down to the bulbs. The moist ground of early spring is a big aid to sprouting.

GLADS AND CLIMATE

I have been forced to discard some fine European Glads because they could not get used to the Middle West and its periods of drouth. The same has been true of certain strains of Glads from other moist climates. Of course, there are notable exceptions, because most Glads have a semi-desert ancestry, that makes its influence felt in spite of the environment in which they were produced. But the best keepers, and the florist varieties, and Glads with *Primulinus* blood, do well here in Iowa. The same is true of varieties that are originated in the Middle West.

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PRIMULINUS BLOOD

A wild Glad of rather recent discovery is a yellow species from Central Africa, called *Gladiolus Primulinus*. As a result of this cross we have a strain of Glads remarkable for their *Nasturtium* shades, such as yellow, orange, and saffron, and also for their long, graceful, pliant stems, and beautifully formed florets. They are sometimes called the Butterfly strain, because the hooded florets are set along the slender stems with a freedom and poise, like so many beautiful butterflies. Glads that show these traits are commonly called "Prims."

INDEPENDENCE DAY TO FROST

You may easily have Glads from July first to frost. There are several ways of doing this. You may plant the large bulbs at intervals of about ten days from early in the spring up to July first, planting the early varieties among the first plantings. If this is too much trouble, a still better way is to plant the different sizes, including bulblets, all at the same time and as early as possible. The smaller the bulb the later the bloom, with the bulblets the last of all in those varieties in which bulblets bloom. You may always have a supply of all sizes from year to year if you will save the bulblets at digging time, and then sprinkle them in the trenches along with the large bulbs at planting time, with no expenditure for bulbs other than for new varieties. Bright flowers the whole summer long, one big reason for the rapidly increasing popularity of Glads.

GLADS FOR SUMMER TIME

Glads are very adaptable, doing well under most any climatic conditions, whether moist or dry. But as summer flowers in the Middle West they are supreme. Bright colors, dainty tints, delicate hues, under a blazing sun that would almost blister a rock, is the remarkable test they have stood, assuring them a permanent place in the summer garden.

MASS EFFECT

A dozen spikes of the same variety in a vase multiplies the effectiveness of a single spike just about seventy-eight times, which is the sum of the arithmetical progression of ones from one up to twelve. At least, it appears that way. A single spike seems lonesome, or lost. Several spikes of the same kind greatly enhance the beauty, the color effect, the brightness, and the charm of each individual spike, provided of course that they are not crowded closely together, but are loosely and gracefully arranged. On the other hand, a dozen spikes, made up of different varieties chosen at random, is not a bouquet at all, but a mere collection of specimens. The effectiveness of the individual spikes is almost destroyed, unless the bouquet is made up of colors that blend, and therefore reinforce one another.

GLAD TIPS

The tips of the spikes a week or so after cutting are more lovely in some varieties than are the main flowers, notably with such varieties as Mrs. F. C. Peters, Souvenir, Mrs. H. E. Bothin, Avalon, Maiden's Blush, and others. This is the acid test for keeping quality. Glad tips in bowls make fine table decorations.

THE BULB'S BEST SEASON

From a planting of bulblets your crop of bulbs at digging time will vary in size from an inch or over in diameter down to that of the bulblets. Some of these will have bloomed in a few varieties. The following year they will all bloom, but the spikes will not be up to their maximum until the third season, which is the bulb's best year. After that, although the bulb renews itself from year to year, we have what are called old bulbs, that seldom measure up to the standard set the third season. Florists quite often discard them. You may usually judge as to their age from the size of the scar on the under side of the bulb.

DIGGING

Glad bulbs do not have to ripen. In fact, it is better to dig them while the tops are green and still growing, as the bulbs have a cleaner, more healthy appearance, and have more pep, than those that are left in the ground until the stems turn brown and dead. It is a good plan to dig them just as soon as you notice the leaves beginning to turn brown. A frost that kills the stems will not harm the bulbs.

Cut the stems off with a sharp pruning shears close to the bulb as soon as they are lifted from the ground. Place them in a dry, airy place in shallow trays to dry and cure for two or three weeks. Do not expose to the sun, and keep away from frost.

If the ground is wet at digging time, and mud is clinging to the bulbs a few turns in a barrel churn about two-thirds full of water will dissolve all the dirt. Then dump the churn in a tray with a screen wire bottom, and rinse by pouring water over them. Do not use a hose, as the pressure will scalp the bulbs. Clean bulbs are a delight.

STORING

As soon as they are cured, remove the dried up old bulb, the roots and dirt, and separate the bulblets, but do not remove the husk, because it serves as a protection during storage. Place in shallow trays with screen wire bottoms about four inches deep, in a dry, airy, frost-proof place for the winter. For small amounts paper bags are handy and satisfactory, as they are easily labeled, tied or pinned shut, and kept on shelves, under the stairway, or in the furnace room.

DISEASES OF GLADS

There are several diseases that attack *Gladiolus* bulbs, variously called hard rot, dry rot, brown rot, and scab, and each caused by a different but distinct fungus growth. However, they all affect the bulb in a very similar manner, by causing dark colored spots on the surface, and eating into the bulb during storage, entirely destroying it finally in many cases. These diseases do not spread to other bulbs during storage. The bulbs become affected out in the ground during the growing season by means of the spores that form on the plants. These diseases cannot be eradicated entirely by destroying all affected bulbs, as they remain in the soil where diseased bulbs have grown, and even on bulbs or crates that have come in contact with affected bulbs.

The only known effective remedy is to destroy all diseased bulbs, treat the balance of unaffected bulbs with some chemical solution, such as corrosive sublimate or Semesan, and plant in new ground.

NOTHING SO GOOD IT CANNOT BE MADE BETTER

There is no variety on earth, and never will be, no matter how good, that cannot be improved upon. There are endless possibilities for improvement, especially in form and color. And there is the equally interesting fact that it is entirely within the possibilities for any back-yard amateur to originate a superior variety. All the additional equipment he needs is Mendel's Law of Heredity and a pair of tweezers.

Take the spikes of the pollen parent indoors the day before, to avoid the bees and wind that destroy the pollen. After about ten o'clock apply this pollen by brushing its stamens across the pistil of the seed parent. Keep a record of crosses made for comparison of results. For more accurate records of results obtained, remove the stamens of the seed parent early in the morning, and keep its flowers covered with transparent paper.

The little seedlings are rather delicate, and should be protected from direct sunlight by glass-cloth frames. Otherwise, their care is very similar to that for bulblets.

